THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,459, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

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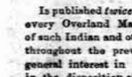

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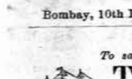

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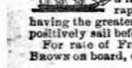

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Bombay, 19th Dec., 1862.

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Bombay, 19th December 1862.

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Bombay, 14th October 1859.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Cospatrick*, Captain ELMSLIE, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain ELMSLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pilkington*, wrecked in the Bay of Versawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS,

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NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Brandon*, Captain J. B. JOLLY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Brandon*.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Alteration of the Time Bill for the Down and Up Local Trains between Bombay, Tanna, and Callian on Week Days. On and after Monday the 22nd December, 1862, until further notice, these Trains will be run to the following revised Time Bill.

Down	P.M.	Up	A.M.
Bombay	5.35	Callian	7.20
Byculla	5.53	Tanna	8.30
Coorla	6.14	Bhandoop	8.42
Bhandoop	6.38	Coorla	8.58
Tanna	7.10	Byculla	9.23
Callian Arr.	8. 0	Bombay Arr.	9.35

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 18th December 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA.—PONT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 316 feet long, with 70 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It having come to the notice of the Directors that there are a number of shares purchased by different parties but they have not yet got them transferred on their own respective names. Such parties are requested to get the shares transferred on their own names within 8 days from this date to prevent confusion and delay in paying the Dividends on the dissolution of the Company.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 17th December 1862.

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Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

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EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
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THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
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" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland } On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland }
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of and above Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the parties purchasing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Parties desirous of investing in Government Promissory Notes, on the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 19	Berenice (s).....	Searle	Vanas Jom 18 Dec
	Kurrachee (s).....	McEntoss ...	Greenock 7 Oct.
	Goolanar (s).....	Burn	Surat 18 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Steamer *Kurrachee* from Greenock.—On the 15th December, spoke the barque *Clansman*, from London to Cochin in Lat. 8·29 N., on 16th, off Tillieverry, steamer *Benares*, on 18th, exchanged signals with the Arab barque *Futtay Mubaruck*

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 19	Victoria	Gibbs	Havre.
	Simla	Hackett ...	Galle.
	Pearl	McFarlane ...	Calcutta.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *G. A. Holt*, H. Robinson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Flower of the Forest*, M. McAlly, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Fanny Forsyth*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Kurrachee*, for L,verpool.
C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Indore*, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Star of India.—65 pieces E. Teeth, 24 cwt. 25 lbs., Shurif Durvesh ; 19 chests Horabole, 62¼ cwt. ; 2 cases Ostruch Gum, 5 cwt., Fazulbhoy and Rentoola Noormomud.

Woodsor Castle.—3 cases Rosewater, 12 Dozens, W. Nicol and Co. ; 1 box Plates and Glasses ; 1 box Sandle Carved, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 91 packages Coffee, 168 cwt., Bhimjee Woolcerda and Co. ; 179 Fezzela Coffee, 224 cwt., 9 lbs. Fernandise ; 100 cases Oilbaum, 216 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

City of Carlisle —300 bags Linseed 450 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee.

Herefordshire.—100 packages Cloves, 121 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lbs., Runchore Narrounjee ; 125 packages Cloves, 152 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Thackersy Narrondass and Co ; 161 packages Coffee, 177¾ cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Kildare.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Dewjee Bhimjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Clyde.—200 bundle Linseed, 100 cwt. ; 550 bundles Khorassanseed, 275 cwt., Chuttoorbhoor Nurny ; 400 bags Rapeseed, 600 cwt., Sanker Pandoorng.

Peerless.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass ; 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt. Coverjee Mowjee.

Helen Douglas.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Camp. 65 bales Cotton, 227 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co

Admiral Lyons.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy ; 502 bales Cotton, 707 cwt., Soondersay Mooljee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Guness Venayeck.

Annot Lyle.—250 bales Cotton 878½ cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 D. Byramjee and Co.

Fanny Forsyth.—81 casks Coconnut Oil, 324 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Flying Venus.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Khatesy Rajojee.

Sillery.—200 bales Jute, 580 cwt ; Luckmedass Hurribhoy.

Sea Horse.—112 bales Cotton, 392 cwt., Canjee Ramjee ; 101 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Cursondass Nensy.

James Livesey.—215 bales Cotton, 492½ cwt., Vulubdass Khimshund ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.

Kurrachee.—500 bags Surseeseed, 750 cwt., Goculdass Tearall.

Indian Queen.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Ellen Bates.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Flower of the Forest.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Caledonia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Telavera.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Comber Son and Co.

Lord Brougham.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rogoonath Preamjee ; 200 packages Wet Dates, 250 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Labrador.—405 bales Cotton, 1,417½ cwt., Jugjeevunjee Hirjee ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

Azuline.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Knight Errant.—300 bundles Coir Yarn 84 cwt. ; Kessowdass Goculdass ; 210 bales Wool, 630 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 25 bales Wool, 108 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta and Co.

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Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle ... ... Bombay.
*420 Olive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ... River Euphrates.
*782 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... China.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen... Bombay.
574 Ethenney, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1459 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... ... Aden.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... Kurrachee.
209 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Geyra.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
*294 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... Bombay.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur ,(screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus,
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones... River Indus.
49 Snake, 2 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay,
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Kurrachee.
1093 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams ... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

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919 Earl of Clare, Wilson—E. J. and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.
700 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. and Co.
1546 Harmonides. R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
360 Jumlad Maumoy, Nacoda—Kamally Soultanlly.
437 Kurrachee (s), McEntoss—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
204 Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.
705 Phatel Bergy, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
473 Pionee. (s), W. B. Mason.
1272 Protector, Clarke—Captain.
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Rosalie Williams—Ritchie Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
592 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.
620 Shakespear, Anderson.
411 Sidadian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
858 Shah Jehan, J. R. White—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed.
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1450 Behar, G. S. Brooks.
1090 Bheni, D. Ramaldson.
1299 Ganges, C. Wilkinson.
1099 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
965 Salsette, Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzoy—Finlay & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1017 Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.
461 Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525 P. I. G. Barchard, Bradbering—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 19.

Compton, Major D., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 19th December 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European District Court Martial, of which Captain Barnes, attached 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. Lieut. Breton, 4th K. O. Regiment, has obtained leave of absence, from 20th to 27th instant, to proceed to Poona.

3. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Messroom, 18th Regt. N.I., to examine Lieut. Douglas, attached 18th Regt., as to his qualifications to hold the appointment of Adjutant of a Native Infantry Regiment :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Captain Miles, attached 18th Regt. N.I., the Adjutant 21st Regt. N.I.

4. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Assistant Apothecary St. Frances, is directed to proceed to Khandalla and do duty with the details of H. M.'s service, under order to proceed from thence on the 22nd instant, to Sholapoor, en route to Secunderabad.

The Assistant Apothecary to return on being relieved, or on the completion of the duty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 18th Dec. 1862.

The course of study at the Central School having terminated, the students whose Regiments are at Poona are directed to rejoin. The remainder will proceed to the General Depot Khandalla until an opportunity offers for their joining their respective Corps.

Captain G. S. Morris of the 15th Regt. N.I., returned to do duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 19th November 1862.

The undermentioned Officers returned to do duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 15th December 1862 :

Major G. E. Ashburner, 8th Regt. N.I.
Captain J. Harper, Staff Corps.
Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. G. Lord, 13th Regt. N.I.
Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st Light Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon G. F. H. Brown, Medical Establishment

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Corrected up to the 15th December 1862.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters .....Kirkee.
A Battery .....Nusseerabad.
B Battery .....Kirkee.
C Battery .....Mhow.
D Battery .....Ahmednuggur.

18TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters .....Kirkee.
1 Battery .....Neemuch.
2 Battery .....Hyderabad.
3 Battery .....Sholapoor.
4 Battery .....Kirkee.
5 Battery .....Belgaum.
6 Battery .....Kirkee.
7 Battery .....

21ST BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters .....Mhow.
1 Battery .....Mhow.
2 Battery .....Belgaum.
3 Battery .....Kurrachee.
4 Battery .....Neemuch and Indore.
5 Battery .....Ahmedabad.
6 Battery .....Aden.
7 Battery .....

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION.

Head Quarters .....Ahmedabad.
1st Company .....Baroda.
Detachment .....Dohad.
2nd Company .....Aden.
3rd Company .....Bhooj.
Detachment .....Rajkote.
4th Company .....Aden.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters .....Poona.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters .....Poona.
1st Company .....Mhow.
2nd Company .....Sewdasewghur.
3rd Company .....Sewdasewghur.
4th Company .....Poona.
5th Company .....Aden.

CAVALRY.

3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.....Ahmednuggur.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons ...Mhow.
1st Regt. L. C. Lancers .....Nusseerabad.
Squadron .....Rajkote.
2nd Regt. Light Cavalry .....Neemuch.
Squadron .....Deesa.
3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry .....Poona.
Detachment .....Sattara.
Poona Horse.....Seroor.
Detachment .....Khandeish.
1st Regt. Sind Horse .....Jacobabad.
Detachment Do. .....Kusmore.
Do. Do. .....Kundote.
Do. Do. .....Hussan-ke-Ghurry.
2nd Do. .....Jacobabad.
Detachment Do. .....Kusmore.
Do. Do. .....Kunore.
3rd Do. .....Jacobabad.
Detachment Do. .....Kusmore.
Do. Do. .....Hussan-ke-Ghurry.
Regt Southern Mahratta Horse Kulludghee.
Detachment Do. .....Sholapore.

INFANTRY.

4th (King's Own) Regiment 1st Battalion .....Poona.
28th Regiment of Foot .....Nusseerabad.
Detachment .....Ajmeer.
Do. .....Tarraghur.
33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment .....Bombay.
Detachment .....Sattara.
Do. .....Asseerghur.
Do. .....Surat.
Do. .....Ahmedabad.
44th (East Essex) Regt.....Belgaum.
56th (West Essex) Regiment ...Deesa.
Detachment .....Mount Aboo.
72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment .....Mhow.
Detachment .....Augur.
Do. .....Indore.
95th (The Derbyshire) Regt. ...Hydrabad.
Wing .....Aden.
103rd Royal Bombay Fus. .....Poona.
106th Regt. Bombay Light Infantry .....Neemuch.
109th Regt. Bombay Infy. .....Kurrachee.
Native.
1st Regt. Grenadiers.....Bhooj.
2nd Regt. " .....Belgaum.
3rd Regt. .....Malligaum.
Detachment .....Tanna.
4th Regiment (Rifles) .....Mhow.
Do. .....Mundisair.
5th do. (Light) .....China. } under orders for Poona.
Detachment .....Hongkong. }
Depôt .....Dharwar.
6th Regt. .....Dholia.
Detachment .....Asseerghur.
7th Regt. .....Dharwar.
Detachment .....Kulladghee and Vingorla.
8th Regiment .....Neemuch.
9th do .....Mhow.
Detachment .....Indore.
Do. .....Mundisair.
10th do .....Poona.
11th do. .....Deesa.
12th Regt.....Surat and Broach.
13th do. .....Ahmedabad.
14th do. .....Ahmednuggur.
15th do. .....Aden.
Detachment .....Perim.
16th do. .....Rajkote
Detachment .....Dwarka.
17th do. .....Nusseerabad.
Detachment .....Tarraghur.
18th do. .....Bombay.
19th do. .....Mohidpore
Wing .....Augur.
20th Regiment .....Kaira.
Wing .....Ahmedabad.
Detachment .....Sadra.
21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion .....Bombay.
Detachment .....Bushire.
Do. .....Bussorah.
Do. .....Bassadore.
Do. .....River Indus.
22nd do. .....China.
Depôt .....Ahmednuggur.
23rd do. (Light).....Kurrachee.
24th do. .....Belgaum.
Detachment .....Vingoria.
25th do. (Light) .....Sholapore.
26th do. .....Kolapore.
27th do. (or 1st Belooch Regiment) .....Hydrabad.
Detachment .....Bukkur.
28th do. .....Baroda.
29th do. (or 2nd Beloochi Regiment).....China.
Depot.....Hydrabad.
30th (or Jacob's Rifle) Regt.....Jacobabad.
Detachment .....Kusmore.
Do. .....Bukkur.
Do. .....Meerpore.

SANITARIA.

Colaba (Bombay) ; Khandalla ; Poorundhur ; Mount Aboo. and Ghirree Bunder.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th December 1862.

The *Berenice*, will be paid on Saturday the 20th instant.

SPORTING.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers of Cape Town have succeeded in establishing a Rifle Association, which promises well. Already they have many members and at the ensuing first annual match several handsome prizes are to be shot for. The most noticeable feature of the month has been the shooting match between ten members of the Cape Town Volunteers and ten members of the Port Elizabeth Shooting Club, for £50 aside, which took place last week. According to mutual agreement, it was arranged that each party should fire at their own ground, either on the 13th, 14th, or 15th instant. The Cape Town ten fired on the 14th, when the weather was not very favourable, as it rained nearly the whole of the day. The score made, however, was 424 points. The Port Elizabeth ten did not of fire until the 15th, and then the weather was very much like that which the Capeites had been favoured with ; but the total score made was 410—leaving the victory in the hands of the Cape Town Volunteers by 14.

CAPE TOWN.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Hits.	Total.
H. Glynn	21333	22322	11311	15	— 45
S. Jones	22222	22112	12211	15	— 40
Roberts	11233	22223	12112	15	— 43
W. Glynn	22222	12231	11112	15	— 41
Bevern	32233	11211	11321	15	— 42
Gorman	12123	12221	01010	12	— 32
Lawley	22222	33122	22112	15	— 43
Capt. Ball	23332	22332	12222	15	— 49
Niekerk	22232	32322	11122	15	— 45
Holloway	22233	21222	21122	15	— 44
					424

PORT ELIZABETH.

	200 yds.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Hits.	Total.
Whitehead	22222	22323	11111	15	— 42
Allen	12222	12221	22122	15	— 41
Bruton	22122	31132	22221	15	— 43
Slater	22212	12212	02112	14	— 37
G. Parker	22322	31122	12123	15	— 44
J. Parker	12222	22223	30201	13	— 39
F. Parker	22223	22222	01213	14	— 43
Archibald	33223	22122	02100	12	— 37
W. Smith	22223	31111	03211	14	— 38
Frames	23323	12322	22221	15	— 44
					410

Colonel Hill has returned and will shortly resume his command of the Volunteers.—*Cape Monitor, Nov.* 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SIR,—Some one has been good enough to send you for insertion in your daily issue, the notification by the Government of Madras closing all the public offices for the "Christmas holidays," which you have very kindly inserted in your issue of to-day. I am now induced to ask, why such notification does not appear from the Bombay Government. It is true the Christian clerks are allowed eight days vacation on the occasion, but how few can avail themselves of the privilege, from the very fact of the offices not being entirely closed for all business, except that of an emergent and pressing nature.

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that the European clerks of the public departments are next to the heads, the moving power of the offices and are indispensibly necessary to their proper working, and their absence—unless the offices are completely closed, as is the case in Calcutta and Madras on public holidays, cannot be dispensed with, and consequently they seldom, if ever, can avail themselves of the privilege, which to say the most is only nominally granted to them, while natives on all occasions avail themselves of their own holidays, and reap the benefit of the relaxation, while the European toils from January to December without that benefit which nature craves for after incessant and laborious work from 10 to 5 daily.

If a word from you in your issue of to-morrow would draw the attention of our present liberal-minded Governor to the boon, which I have attempted to show is the only way of giving the Europeans an opportunity of a little relaxation, you will be conferring an inestimable favor on all the

EUROPEANS OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th December, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

Weight under ½ ounce.....	*Vid Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 0	*Vid Southampton* .....
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	.....
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th December.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, and SCINDE, per Steamer, "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next

THE following passengers arrived here yesterday by H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Varas Jomb :—

Lieut. J. M. Shipton, H. M.'s 33rd Regt.; Lieut. J. Gabbett, H. M.'s 95th Regt.; Ensign Duncan, H. M.'s 28th Regt.; Ensign D. Greeves, H. M.'s 56th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Longhead, H. M.'s 56th Regt.; 64 Non-commissioned rank and file, 4 women, and 9 children, H. M.'s 33rd Regt.; 34 Non-commissioned rank and file, 2 women, and 4 children, H. M.'s 56th Regt.; 1 Non-commissioned rank and file, H. M.'s C. B. H. A.; 1 Non-commissioned rank and file, A. B. 4th Brigade R. H. A.; 5 Non-commissioned rank and file 5-21 Battery R.A.; and 44 Public and Private followers.

THE BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The weekly meeting of the Bombay Debating Club will be convened on Monday the 22nd instant at half-past seven P.M. in the Rooms of the *Prabhu Seminary* (Verging the Funuswady Lane).

Business—Mr. Anandrao Venayac has kindly consented to read a Paper on Human Ostrology or the Description of the Human Bones. The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

KHOJA SCHOOL.—The first annual exhibition of the Khoja School for the distribution of Prizes takes place this day at 4 P.M., in the Hall of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq., at which the attendance of the public is earnestly requested.

Dr. Bhau Daji has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 18th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fine, S.W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, North. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Cool, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Very rainy N.E. Ther. 77.
PAUMBEN.—Strong N.W. winds, with heavy showers. Ther. 75.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

At 9 hours of the 19th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and Calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. Calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Cool wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light winds N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy with occasional heavy showers, wind. N.E. Ther. 74.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, strong N.W. winds. Ther. 75.
SURAT.—Fair morning and night cool.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met on an adjournment yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, there being present, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, presiding; the Hon. Mr. Frere, the Hon. Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon. Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, the Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Under-Secretary West.

Before the business commenced, Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, and Educational Departments, made the usual declaration of office as Member of the Council.

The President read the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus. The Bill was then read a second time and passed, with a few modifications.

His Excellency next read the Report of the Select Committee on a Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay, the Province of Sattara, certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapore, and in the Southern Maratha Country, certain lands ceded to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes, and the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talookas Cundapoor, and for excluding the village of Moochundee, Purgunna Jett, from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Clerk read a petition of a number of Vakeels of Sattara asking the Council to make a provision in the Act for the preservation of their privileges to practise in the Sattara Courts without undergoing a fresh examination in the event of the province being brought under the Regulations.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett enquired in what position the Vakeels would stand when the province was under the Regulations.

The President said that it was a matter between the Vakeels and the Judge, and did not require legislation.

The Bill was then read a second time and passed.

The consideration of other matters was postponed and the Council then adjourned until the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette Supplement, Dec. 18.)

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern :—

The Council met at Bombay on Monday, the 15th December 1862.

Present :—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Presiding.

The Hon. Mr. FRERE,
The Hon. Mr. INVERARITY,
The Hon. the ADVOCATE GENERAL,
The Hon. Mr. TRISTRAM,
The Hon. Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Hon. Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON,
THE ACTING SECRETARY, and
The UNDER-SECRETARY.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT addressed the Council, stating that in consequence of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and communicated by the latter to this Government, certain changes would have to be made in the Rules under which the business of the Council had hitherto been conducted. Those changes would not materially affect the practice of the Council in its legislative capacity, but it was desirable that the wishes of the Home Government and of the Government of India should be conformed to, and the Rules of this Council assimilated to those of the other Presidencies. The Despatch would therefore be printed and circulated to the Honorable Members for consideration, with a view to such changes in the Rules as might seem necessary or desirable.

Of the Bills passed up to the date of the last adjournment of the Council and forwarded for assent to the Governor General, two, he remarked, had been rejected on grounds of principle. These were the Juvenile Reformatories Bill, and the Kurrachee Small Cause Court Bill. Amended Bills would be presented by the Honorable Mr. Frere and the Honorable Mr. Inverarity respectively.

It was important that the Bill for bringing certain Districts and Villages under the Regulations of the Bombay Presidency should be passed before the end of the year. That Bill would therefore be brought forward at an early day for the second reading.

The Railway Feeders Bill aimed at objects similar to those intended to be attained by a general enactment now under the consideration of the Government of India. In the absence of the Honorable Mr. Scott who had charge of the Bill, His Excellency could not say precisely what his views on the subject might be, but it would probably be advisable to compare the provisions of the two measures, and to suggest to the Government of India the adoption of any amendments of their own intended measure, which might be suggested by the one proposed by this Government.

The Bills for the settlement of Claims to Inams, and for regulating Pilotage Fees on the Indus, awaited the consideration of the Reports of the Select Committees which had already been presented. The four Bills for regulating the Police Administration of this Presidency had been referred to a Select Committee, whose reports were to be presented at the present Meeting of the Council. The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862, so as to enable the Judges of the High Court and Magistrates to commit convicted prisoners to the County Jail as well as to the House of Correction, was also to be presented, and no delay need be anticipated in passing the Bill.

The Second Inam Bill for regulating the disposal of Claims to Exemptions from Land Revenue in those parts of the Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852, was under the charge of the Honorable Mr. Robertson. The Report of the Select Committee would be presented, and the Bill might be at once carried through its final stage.

Amongst the new measures to be brought forward, he might mention one on the subject of the Vehar Water Works, the charge of which had been undertaken by the Honorable Mr. Robertson. An Insolvency Bill for the Mofussil was also in preparation, and would shortly be introduced by the Honorable Mr. Frere. This measure originated in the discovery that the rules upon which an Insolvency Jurisdiction had for some years been exercised in Sind, rested on a doubtful legal basis. It was therefore necessary that indemnity should be given for all acts done under them, and that they should be continued temporarily, pending the enactment of a more general measure. It might be considered that legislation on this subject belonged more properly to the Government of India than to local Governments, but it would, in any case, be desirable to extend to the other parts of this Presidency the benefit which Sind had hitherto exceptionally enjoyed; and if the Government of India should eventually determine itself to take up the subject, the Bill of this Government might probably be adopted as the basis of the general enactment.

The want of an Act for the regulation of Hired Conveyances in the Island of Bombay had been seriously felt. A Bill providing for this want was under preparation by the Honorable Mr. Frere, and would shortly be presented.

The Council then proceeded to consider the orders of the day.

The Report of the Select Committee on "A Bill for making better provision for the care of the Persons and Property of Minors" was taken into consideration.

On the question whether Section X. stand part of the Bill, Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett said, he did not understand the words "the adoptive alone being excluded."

Mr. FRERE said the words must have crept in through an oversight, as the adoptive father must necessarily be dead before the Section could have any operation.

The PRESIDENT put the question, whether the words "the adoptive alone being excluded," be expunged.

Carried.

On the question, whether the Title, stand part of the Bill, Mr. INVERARITY inquired whether the term "Presidency of Bombay" would include Sind.

The PRESIDENT requested the opinion of the Advocate General.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said, that as the Bombay Government possessed complete jurisdiction in all Departments over Sind, the Province would be included in all enactments passed by that Government, except when expressly excluded from their operation.

On the question that the Preamble stand part of the Bill, Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said the Bill made no provision for an adoptive mother.

The PRESIDENT remarked that her position would be unaffected unless her powers under the existing law were confirmed and extended by her appointment as guardian.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL expressed his concurrence in this view.

Mr. FRERE said the end might be attained by the introduction in line 23 of Section 10 of the Bill, after the word "Minor" of the words surviving parent," whether "natural or adoptive."

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI said the Minor's mother ought to have power to deal with the Minor's property, as at present, for his benefit. The Bill would tie her up from making such a use of it.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said the interest of an adoptive mother were very frequently quite at variance with those of her Minor son, and that her hands ought to be tried up against unfair dealings with the Minor's property, though those of a natural mother need not.

The PRESIDENT said that each case would be considered by the Courts on its merits, and that in every instance in which the position, character, and ability of the mother, whether natural or adoptive, afforded the requisite guarantees for a proper administration of the estate, she might be appointed guardian under the Bill, with all the necessary powers for dealing with it as might be most to the Minor's advantage. He would request Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai to read Section II. of the Bill.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI said, that at present, the mother, without a certificate of guardianship, can bring actions and otherwise deal with the property as if it were her own.

The PRESIDENT observed, that it was to prevent the abuse of these powers amongst other purposes, that the Bill had been introduced.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI said that the mother can now sell, in all cases of necessity, and the power ought to be preserved.

The PRESIDENT would ask the Honorable Member what was the usual fate, now, of an Estate thus falling into irresponsible female hands.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI replied : "She should not be required to take out a certificate of guardianship unless other relatives came forward to show that she is not a fit person to have the management of the property."

The PRESIDENT said : "There are two courses provided. The husband may appoint a guardian by will, or a certificate of guardianship may be obtained on account of relationship or other reasonable grounds, from the Civil Courts. Should the Honorable Member been in this position when the Bill was introduced, he might properly have insisted on his objections to the principle of the Bill. Now, however, that the principle of the Bill has been approved, the Honorable Member is somewhat out of order, in raising this general question. His proper course is either to move a specific amendment on the Clause now before the Council, or to vote against the Bill, on the question that the Bill do pass being put."

The question was then put, that the words "surviving parents, whether natural or adoptive," stand part of the clause, and the Clause as amended was carried.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT proposed that the Bill be read a second time and passed.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI opposed the motion.

The question was put, and the Council divided :

Ayes—6.

The Hon. Mr. FRERE.
The Hon. Mr. INVERARITY.
The Hon. the ADVOCATE GENERAL.
The Hon. Mr. TRISTRAM.
The Hon. Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
The Hon. Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON.

Noes—1.

The Hon. Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.

The Bill was thus carried.

On the "Bill to facilitate the Adjustment of Unsettled Claims to Exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the Succession to, and Transfer of, Lands, wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency, which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India," being called on for consideration Mr. ROBERTSON proposed that the Bill be at once proceeded with.

Mr. FRERE said that as the Report was entered in the orders of the day as to be "presented" and not as to be "considered," he was not prepared to go to a second reading.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the Report on the Bill ought to have been entered as to be "considered," but as this had not been done it would be better to defer the consideration of the Report until the next meeting of the Council.

This question was then put and carried, and the same course was followed with regard to the two Bills which stood next on the orders, viz. "Bill for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus," and "a Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the Province of Sattara, &c.

Mr. FRERE gave notice that, in addition to the amendment on the Bill of which he had given notice for this day, he would propose on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee, the following addition to Section III. of the Bill :

Clause 3.—" It is also urther enacted that no writ or process shall be sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods, or property of Shreemunt Sugoonabace aee Saheb Maharaj, the only surviving widow of the late Rajah of Sattara, except with the consent of the Governor in Council first obtained, such consent to be signified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government, and any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods, or property of Shreemunt Sugoonabace aee Saheb Maharaj, and without such consent as aforesaid, shall be utterly null and void."

Mr. FRERE said that the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862" was prepared, but had not been printed and circulated. He begged therefore, that the time for the presentation of the Report might be extended until the next meeting of the Council. The question was put and carried.

Mr. FRERE said that the preparation of the Reports on the four Police Bills, entitled ; (1) A "Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay ;" (2) A "Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay ;" (3) A "Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates' power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code ;" (4) A "Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands"—had been considerably delayed by the unavoidable absence of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield from Bombay. His assistance was so valuable and important, that the Committee were unwilling to proceed in his absence, and this had prevented their consideration of the Bills until a few days ago. The Reports, however, were now ready, and would be circulated in time for consideration at the next meeting of the Council to which he requested that the period for presenting the Reports might be extended. The question was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT then adjourned the Council until Friday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the Bill, as altered by them, is published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee to consider and report on a Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Bombay to direct Convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the County Jail.

1. Since this Bill was introduced, it has been brought to the Mover's notice, that, under Section 42 of the Indian Council's Act, the Legislative Councils of Madras and Bombay have no power to make Laws or Regulations to repeal or amend Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature subsequent to the Council's Act coming into operation. The Committee, on consideration, think that the fourth and last Clause of this Bill is open to that objection, and ought therefore to be omitted ; and they accordingly propose its omission. As to the other Sections (1, 2, and 3) of the Bill, the Committee incline to the opinion that they cannot be considered either as repealing Act No. XVIII. of 1862, or in the light of amendments to that Act.

2. The Committee think that by giving the Judges, Justices of the Peace and Magistrates of Police in Bombay the power of imprisoning Convicts in the Bombay County Jail, as well as in the House of Correction, this Bill does not repeal Sections 46, 47, and 48, of Act No. XVIII. of 1862, but gives, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the power of imprisoning in the Bombay County Jail, in addition to that given by Act No. XVIII. of 1862, of imprisoning in the House of Correction. Nor does it appear to the Committee that those Sections (1, 2, and 3) of this Bill can be considered in the nature of an amendment of Act No. XVIII. of 1862, but rather in the nature of a distinct, separate, and substantive enactment, affecting this presidency only, and calculated to facilitate the administration of Justice here, by authorising the Bombay County Jail to be used for the imprisonment of Convicts in the same manner as the House of Correction.

3. The Committee proposed to introduce the words "whether such House of Correction be under the control of the Sheriff or not" after the words "House of Correction" in Clauses 1, 2, and 3, and to alter the Title of the Bill thus :—" A Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities in Bombay to direct Convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or County Jail."

4. The Committee recommend the Bill to be passed as altered. But if the Bill, as altered, should still be thought to be open to the objection that it exceeds the power of the Legislative Council of this Presidency, the Committee see no remedy, nor can they offer any suggestion to the Council as to how their object is to be attained, except by a representation of the necessity for some such enactment being made to the Governor General in Council.

W. E. FRERE,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS.

A Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at BOMBAY *to direct Convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the County Jail.*

Preamble. Whereas great inconvenience is occasioned in the administration of Criminal Justice by reason of the House of Correction in the Town of Bombay not having sufficient accommodation to contain all the prisoners from time to time sentenced to be there confined for divers offences, and it is desirable that the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court in this Presidency and the Justices of the Peace and Magistrates of Police in the Town and Island of Bombay should be empowered to send prisoners to the Common Jail in the Town of Bombay as well as to the House of Correction : It is enacted as follows :—

I. *Persons sentenced by High Court to rigorous imprisonment, &c. may be imprisoned in House of Correction or Common Jail in Bombay.*—Whenever, from and after the passing of this Act, any person shall be sentenced by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in this Presidency to rigorous imprisonment, or to imprisonment with hard labour or solitary confinement, it shall be lawful for the Judges or Judge of the said Court of Judicature to direct such person to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction, whether such House of Correction be under the control of the Sheriff or not, or in the County Jail in Bombay, as to them or him shall seem fit.

II. *Persons sentenced by the said Court to transportation, &c. may be kept in House of Correction or Common Jail in Bombay.*—Whenever, from and after the passing of this Act, any person shall be sentenced by the High Court, in this Presidency to transportation, or penal servitude, such person may, at the discretion of the Judges or Judge of the said Court, be kept in the House of Correction, whether such House of Correction be under the control of the Sheriff or not, or in the County Jail in Bombay, as the place of intermediate custody.

III. *Persons sentenced by a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment, &c. may be committed to House of Correction, or Common Jail in Bombay.*—Whenever, from and after the passing of this Act, any person shall be sentenced by a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment, or imprisonment with hard labour, the person so sentenced may be committed by such Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate either to the House of Correction, whether such House of Correction be under the control of the Sheriff or not, or to the County Jail in Bombay, as to such Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall seem fit.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
R. WEST,
Officiating under Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 18th December 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 19TH DEC.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

OPIUM FINDING.—Baboo Luximon was brought up charged with having in his possession two pieces of opium, value about rupees twenty, and being unable satisfactorily to account for possession of the same, whereby it may reasonably be supposed to be stolen property.

From the evidence of the police sepoy who apprehended the prisoner, it appeared that about half-past twelve o'clock, on the fifteenth instant, witness saw the defendant going along Town Hall Street. He stopped him and found the opium tied round his waist. Prisoner then offered him one rupee to let him go.

In defence the prisoner said he found the opium among some rubbish on Bombay Green.

His Worship fined the prisoner thirty Rupees, and the bribe of one Rupee to be put in the poor box.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—19TH DEC.
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Crustna Ladhoojee, and Crustna Gunnoo, were charged with stealing certain articles, the property of Gungajee Baboojee.

Thuckee woman, deposed :—I am the wife of one Gungajee Baboojee, with whom I reside in a room on the ground floor of a house on Nowrojee's Hill. I know the prisoners Crustna Ladhoojee, and Crustna Gunnoo. The former lives in a house three doors from mine, and the latter lived in my house. On the night of Friday three weeks ago, about ten o'clock, I and the inmates of my house went to bed. The prisoner Crustna Gunnoo slept in a room upstairs. The door of the room in which I and my family slept was not secured, it was merely closed. The front and back doors of the house were secured on the inside. On the morning of Saturday, I got up, and struck a light. I then discovered, that a box in which I kept my jewels and money was missing. I cried out that I had been robbed, and in consequence of what I heard a woman say, I went into the lane, at the back of the house, and found my box. It had been broken open, and I saw that all its contents were gone. It contained the several articles and money. I had seen this property in the box on the previous day at eleven o'clock. Police officers came to my house and I reported the theft. On last Tuesday week about ten o'clock in the forenoon in consequence of a message I received, I went to the house of the prisoner Crustna Ladoojee, who was there with some Police officers. The prisoner took from a hole in the wall, near his firewood place, a bundle which he handed to a Police officer. The Police officer opened the bundle, and shewed its contents to me, it contained the gold neck ornament, the two silver armlets, &c. I identified these articles as a portion of the property stolen from my house as aforesaid.

His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday next for further enquiry.

THEFT.—Joseph Fernand was brought up charged with stealing one purse, of the value of Fifty-nine rupees, the property of Anna Maria woman.

Anna Maria Dias stated,—I am an ayah in the service of Mr. Cross, with whom I reside in Grant road. I know the prisoner at the bar, Joseph Fernandes. He is a cook in the service of Mr. Wakeman, who lives in the same bungalow with my master. On Monday the fifteenth of December, about the four o'clock in the afternoon of Mr. Wakeman's old cook Augustino Vas, who had obtained leave to go to his country, gave to me to keep for him fifty-nine rupees, which were in the bag new before me. I placed the bag of rupees in my box, and kept the key. The prisoner was then present. He had been employed as a substitute for the said Augustino Vas, the old cook. The prisoner and Augustino Vas, went out together, and I went out with my mistress and children. About six o'clock before I went out, with the children, the prisoner returned to the bungalow alone. He told me that the old cook, had sent him to me for fifty rupees of the money he had deposited with me. I refused to give him the rupees in the absence of the owner. I then went out with my mistress and the children, leaving the prisoner in the cook room. When I returned at eight o'clock the prisoner was not then there. About a quarter of an hour afterwards I found my box unlocked, I opened it, and missed the bag of money aforesaid. I then went to Mazagon, where I found in a house the owner of the money. I told him of the theft. The prisoner was with him. They returned with me to the bungalow. They examined my box, and each denied that they had taken the money. I then called a policeman, who made enquiry ; the policeman arrested the prisoner and took him away. On the following day Tuesday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, the policeman brought to my master's bungalow, the prisoner and the bag of money now produced. I identified the bag as that stolen from my box. The sepoy counted the money in my presence. There were fifty-six rupees being three rupees less than the number in the bag when stolen.

Rowjee Narrayen affirmed,—I am a Police Naik. On Monday the fifteenth of December instant, at eleven o'clock at night, I was on duty in Grant Road, when Anna Maria Dias came to me and reported a theft. I went with her to her master's bungalow, she pointed out to me in the cook room her box as that from which money had been stolen. The prisoner and the prosecutor were then present. In consequence of the enquiries I made, I arrested the prisoner and took him to the chowkey. On the sixteenth December, at eleven o'clock, in consequence of what the prisoner said to me, I took him to a bungalow at Mazagon. The prosecutor accompanied us. The prosecutor and prisoner entered the bungalow. They presently returned with an ayah, who placed the bag of money in the hand of the prosecutor who claimed it. I took possession of the bag of money. I counted the rupees, and found that there were fifty-six.

Francisca Fertado stated,—I am an ayah in the service of Mr. Spencer, with whom I reside at Matharpacady, near Mazagon. I know the prisoner. On Monday last, the 15th of December, about seven o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came to me at my master's bungalow. He gave me a bag of money. He said that the bag contained fifty-six rupees, I did not count them. He desired me to keep the bag of money, until next day, saying that I must deliver it to himself, or to the prosecutor ; on the following day at ten o'clock the prisoner came to me accompanied by the prosecutor. The prisoner asked me for the bag of money, and I gave it to him.

Prisoner said in defence.—I was sweeping the cook room, I found the box open. I knew that the box contained money, as I had to go out, I took the money to the last witness. As I was drunk I told her to keep it. I then went to prosecutor. He treated me with liquor, and I became worse. We returned home. I was drunk, and slept on the box. A sepoy arrested me.

His Worship committed the case for trial to the High Court.

THEFT.—Pestonjee Cooverjee was brought up, charged with stealing two copper pots, of the value of rupees twelve, the property of one Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee.

Hormusjee Pestonjee stated,—I am a merchant, and live at Chowpattee. The prisoner was a cook in my service ; on the second September last, about nine o'clock in the morning he employed the prisoner. When he returned home in the evening, he found that the prisoner had absconded, and that two of his copper pots were missing, with a coir rope. He sent for the Havildar of the district, and reported the theft. The prisoner was recommended to the prosecutor by one Jama. He informed Jama of the theft committed by the prisoner. The prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for theft. He went into the House of Correction, and saw the prisoner there. He did not then tell the prisoner any thing about the theft. The prisoner was discharged from the House of Correction two days ago. Two or three other witnesses were examined on the prosecutor's behalf, by which it was proved that the prisoner had committed a theft.

The prisoner said in defence that the charge was falsely got up against him.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner in the House of Correction with hard labour, for a period of one month.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge, this day.
(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)
For Settlement of Issues.

92 Alexander Henry Campbell and another *vs.* Veerjee Purshotum.

94 Anund Vulla trading and another *vs.* Bappoo Visram.

95 Hajee Abdool Guffoor bin Mahomed Hussein Dawojee *vs.* Abdool Rahimon *alias* Balla Meya Mahomed Hoossun Dawojee.

75 Allaruckhia Soomar and another *vs.* Charles Forjett.

For Final Disposal.

109 Francis De Silva *vs.* H. W. Major, Master of the American Ship, &c.

PLEA SIDE, OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

66 Shewshunker Ramaswamee Moodliar *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company, part heard.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

AT last it is possible for us to relieve public suspense regarding the appointment to Hyderabad. The office of Resident is open to Mr. Yule, as it was formerly to Sir Herbert Edwardes. We are sure the public will hear with unmixed satisfaction of Mr. Yule's acceptance of it. We regret that he should have been forced to surrender his Oudh appointment on the return to India of Mr. Wingfield, for in Oudh he was doing a work which, with all respect for the present Chief Commissioner's energy and influence with the talookdars, no one else could do so well. We still further regret that his great administrative abilities cannot be made available in Assam, a post which, were a Chief Commissionership at will one day be, he himself would prefer. But we have this satisfaction that if, in a sense, Mr. Yule is too good for Hyderabad, English honor and interests will benefit by his presence there. In him the Nawab Salar Jung, and all honest men, will find a friend and supporter ; while even the Nizam will learn to look upon such a Resident with respect similar to that which his ancestors felt for Sir Charles Metcalfe. Mr. Yule knows 1857, and will make it the interest of the many disaffected Mussulmans to moderate their zeal.—*Friend of India, Dec.* 11.

THE prospects of the cotton crop in Northern and Central India, are both better and worse than we had expected—better in the Central Doab where the produce is of an average character ; worse, especially in the cotton field proper, on the right bank of the Jumna, where the failure, owing to storms, has been considerable. Meanwhile the last gathered crop pours down into Calcutta in a continuous stream. As soon as the cotton is picked, it is cleaned, packed and despatched from every considerable bazaar. The traveller in the North-West finds the serais crowded to overflowing with cotton carts, and the ghats and railway approaches blocked up. The result is that specie is flowing upcountry, and the value of money rules high at Mirzapore and Benares.—*Id.*

TRADE in Calcutta would be paralysed but for the indigo and opium sales. At Messrs. Moram and Co.'s latest Indigo sale 421 chests were disposed of at prices ranging from Rs. 252 to Rs. 210 per factory maund. One of the largest concerns in India has, we understand, sold the whole year's manufacture at an average price of Rs. 272-8, which is fully up to the average of 1861-62. We are glad to learn that the ingathering of this season's crop will leave a very handsome return to the fortunate planters of Tirhoot. The opium crop for 1862-63 will probably afford a monthly sale of 3,300 chests, as compared with 2,400 chests throughout the year which is about to close. Speculative transactions in the new drug have already taken place for the January sale at Rs. 1,370 per chest—a figure which promises well for the budget of next year. At Monday's Opium sale the Behar drug sold at Rs. 1,426 and the Benares drug at Rs. 1,376 a chest.—*Id.*

THE long anticipated Lancashire Relief Ball, which will take place this evening, promises the most gratifying success. Not only is everybody going, but all have vied in giving to the occasion that hearty support which is seldom concentrated upon a passing object of the hour. The Oriental Gas Company have lighted up the hall with nine splendid sun-lights at their own cost ; Mr. Bartlett is to decorate it with flags, &c., gratis ; the Bengal Printing Company have printed for the occasion free of charge ; and the press at large, we believe, have done the advertising also for nothing. So the large assemblage which will doubtless come together at and after 9 o'clock this evening, may enjoy themselves all the more for the knowledge that their enjoyment will largely contribute to alleviate the wants of their suffering countrymen at home.

Whilst on the subject of dancing we may note that, owing to the occurrence of the Railway Ball on the 18th, it has been thought advisable to postpone the second of the Assembly Balls which was originally fixed for the 27th, until the 30th instant. This puts rather a long interval between the first and second of the Assemblies, but it is decidedly preferable to clashing with such a general occasion as that of the Railway Ball will be.—*Englishman, Dec.* 11.

WE regret to have to announce that in the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, the Bill relating to Breaches of Contract committed in bad faith, finished its career with a report, Mr. Maine acting as undertaker on the occasion. Considering the vicissitudes this Bill has seen, and the manner in which it has been treated, it is perhaps better that it has been decently shelved in silence than that it should have suffered further indignities. We have assumed that the Bill has been so disposed of, as neither the honourable gentlemen nor the members of the Jury—we beg their pardon, Committee—who sat upon the inquest, had a word to say upon the subject, except the usual "I beg leave, my Lord, to present the report, &c. &c." If we are correct in our supposition, there has been a breach of faith somewhere, between the Governor General in Council and the public. We are quite aware that Sir Charles Wood refused to allow the Bill to pass in its original shape ; but surely that was no reason why it should not have been so amended as to meet some it not all, his objections. It looks very much as if the Maharajah had given orders for the subject to be burked ; prohibiting its revival in any shape. We suppose that, according to usance, the report will be published, when we hope to find ourselves mistaken in our conjectures. We know it is of little use appealing either to the ordinary, extraordinary, or additional members of the Council for aid in such matters. Under the new rules they are only consultative members, and are practically powerless to originate or even protest against any measure whatever.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

SIR HUGH ROSE AND COLONEL CRAWLEY.

THE extraordinary and at present quite inexplicable proceedings of Sir Hugh Rose in India with reference to the court martial at Mhow, have not only caused wonder among all military circles, but have placed the field-marshal commanding-in-chief in a position of great difficulty and embarrassment. His royal highness has now before him the proceedings from their commencement to the final remarks of the commander-in-chief in India. We may presume he has not yet before him, in an official shape at least, an account of the scene reported to have been enacted by Colonel Crawley at the head of his regiment when the "remarks" were promulgated at Mhow, and which, if truly described, can have but one result so far as that officer is concerned. But, as regards the proceedings themselves, the Duke of Cambridge finds himself perusing evidence which points in one direction, and the solemn and authoritative comments of the commander-in-chief in India, pointing in one diametrically opposite. All these proceedings must have the Queen's approval before they are formally acted upon, and in no important respect can her Majesty's advisers honestly counsel her to sustain the decision of her principal military officer in the East. Now the Duke of Cambridge join the court and Sir Hugh in calling a statement "false and malicious," which a half-dozen gentlemen and several respectable non-commissioned officers swear to be literally and exactly true ? How can he sustain conclusions like those of Sir Hugh Rose, founded on no evidence before the court, and, as we now learn, resting on pure falsehood ? The duke has the unpleasant alternative before him of sacrificing Sir Hugh Rose, or of saying that two and two make six, because Sir Hugh says so. The story of the refusal of the mess things to Colonel Crawley, and the destruction of the wine accounts for an improper purpose, is strenuously denied by Major Swindley and his friends, and, we may say, is gladly disbelieved by all. The brandy brought by the sergeant-major, which is recounted by Sir Hugh with such undignified sedulousness, is shown to have been intended to sustain the life fast ebbing from his wife. In fact, most of the remarks, made with all the weight and solemnity of a judge from whom there is no appeal, would seem to be founded on impressions directly the converse of the truth. Certainly they do not rest upon evidence, and the judgment seat has, we fear, been degraded into a means of disseminating calumny.

But his royal highness, after all, can have no room for choice in the matter. However painful it may be to sacrifice an officer of Sir Hugh Rose's position and previous distinction ; however undesirable it may be to humiliate the commander-in-chief in India before the army, his royal highness cannot afford to transfer to his own shoulders the mantle of eccentricity and hallucination which he is asked to assume in order to indorse these proceedings. There is one point which must be cleared up, if the law is to be respected and discipline maintained. Is it in the power of any person to imprison for a month three non-commissioned officers against whom no charge is brought ? Sir Hugh avoids all mention of this, the gravest point constitutionally, the saddest and most deplorable in its incidents of the whole disgraceful business. We cannot—the Horse Guards cannot afford to pass it over thus. The "triumph" in which Colonel Crawley revelled when he read the document from Simla at the head of the 6th Dragoons will be but short-lived. We cannot bring down upon our whole system of military administration the discredit belonging to the inexplicable bias of an individual.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CAPE.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
(From the Monitor, Nov. 20.)

By the R. M. S. *Briton*,—Captain BOXER, November 21st :—

The R. M. St. *Cambrian* arrived in Table Bay on the morning of the 12th.

His Excellency the Governor, in company with Lady Wodehouse, is still on his tour through the districts of the Western Province. They are expected in Cape Town next week.

The Hon. Mr. Rawson has left Cape Town on a visit to the Midland and Eastern Provinces for the first time since his appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Wynyard is daily expected in Cape Town from Graham's Town.

The Colony throughout the northern and north-eastern districts are still suffering from the protracted drought ; cattle are dying in hundreds, transport is difficult, and the distress is general and greatly felt.

Trade is unusually dull ; and money scarce. The return of seasonable weather, it is hoped will effect a change for the better. Warehouses are overstocked in consequence of the want of transport.

The railway works are gradually proceeding, and the line is almost completed to Klapmuts. The Wynberg Railway is also progressing favourably. The compensation claims have been settled

The Dutch Reformed Church Synod is still sitting. English services have been inaugurated and with success. The right has been denied to members of the Church to exercise the privilege of free election in regard to their ministers and deacons, which has not popularised the Conservatives with the Liberal and Moderate sections of the Church.

Liberal subscriptions are being raised throughout the Colony in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. Upwards of £3,000 has been already subscribed.

There have been several other shipping casualties on the coast. The ship *Melbourne*, from Shanghai to London, with a cargo valued at £120,000, went on shore on the evening of the 4th, at the mouth of the Gouritz River, Mossel Bay, and has become a total wreck. A number of lame ducks have put into port—among them the *T. D. Marshall, Lyndon, Collingwood, Fokkum, Albrecht Beyling Abo, Vasco de Gama*, and *Ottolina*.

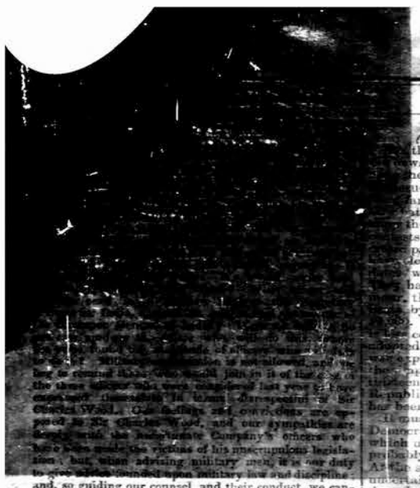
The *Jason* steamer arrived on the 3rd inst., and sailed for Calcutta on the 5th. The *Alhambra* arrived on the 7th and left for Melbourne on the 10th. The *Hydaspes* arrived from Calcutta on the 7th, and left for London on the 10th. The *Coonanbara* leaves today for Melbourne.

The *Narcissus*, H. M. flag-ship, is in Simon's Bay ; the *Rapid* has left for Mozambique, the *Racehorse* and *Rattler* for China.

THE DROUGHT.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Since the departure of the last mail the most miserable accounts of the state of the Northern and North-Eastern provinces of the colony have been received. It is many years since anything approaching the distress



and, so guiding our counsel and their conduct, we cannot urge the sufferers by the amalgamation to follow the course indicated. If, as we have said before, the petitioners can be guaranteed against the results of their demonstration, well and good; let them petition, and we, independent of the power which oppresses them, will back them up heartily. This we have always done; more we cannot do. Military men are not free. If they were, Sir Charles Wood's career of mischief and injustice had long since been ended. He has always craftily measured his strokes in proportion to the calculated power or helplessness of his victims, but we would fain hope that, after the meeting of Parliament in February next, he will be officed battle, and brought to action, by independent men, and shewn up to the British public in his true colours. If so, the break down is certain.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 11.)

THE conduct of the Judge of Ghazeepore, a Punjabee we regret to say, which we described last week, has come before a full bench of the Agra Sudder Court. While all the five judges condemned the enormity of sentencing a prisoner without taking his defence, only three voted for remitting the Judge's vindictive sentence, and the minority raised the extraordinary question whether they had not the right to count the vote of the subordinate Judge, from which the appeal was made to them, with their own. Only a few days before, in another extraordinary case sent up from the same Judge, the minority had complacently yielded. Yet not one of the Sudder Judges, not even Mr. Pearson who has the credit of being incomparably the best, seems to have considered the omission of the preliminary enquiry fatal to the legality of the sentence. Were an enemy to the English Government of India to seek for facts to justify his hostility, he could not do better than watch for a few days the tragic comedies played in the Ghazeepore Court, and partially approved of by Sudder Judges. We shall not reflect on the Sudder Court of Agra, for it is doomed, and the sooner English barristers are associated with its Judges, and a High Court created, the better. Sudder justice whether in Bengal it risks the peace of a province by letting the murderers of an English officer go free, or acts as in the present case in the North West, is the fruit of a system which expects the civilian who has landed as a boy in India to be equally able to act as a pure administrator, a magistrate, a collector of revenue, a secretary to Government, or a judge with the power of life and death. It is a fatal ornamentary on the past benevolence of our administration that, while the principle of division of labour was long since carried out in the Financial and recently in the Customs department, it has not yet been applied to the most important of all, the Judicial.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

(From the Poona Observer, Dec. 16.)

IN the year 1829 Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, of His Majesty's navy, first made the overland trip to India. His difficulties were considerable, for he had to navigate the Red Sea in an open boat, with the sun and stars to guide his course, till he reached Jeddah, where he waited for a chance ship to carry him further on. But he persevered; and in two years time the line of steamers was afloat, and English officers went eastward and returned, between India and England, within view of the pile of Cheops, and over the bed of the sea where Israel once marched to deliverance, and the chivalry of old Egypt was engulfed.

What a page of history would be opened, if a record of the overland route could be written, if only for the thirty years it has been opened! What a list of grim men have made this passage; and on what momentous missions; how much youthful hope has brightened those grim shores of the Red Sea—to find its answer in an Indian grave? How much sorrow has been carried past them, homeward from the land of exile, where all that made life enjoyable lay buried!

Some of England's greatest names are among the list of those who have pursued this journey; names which will live for centuries as household words in the memories of Europe and Asia.

Lord William Bentinck went home in 1835. He is yet known in Bengal as a philanthropist; and his prejudices, though eccentric enough, affected principally his own countrymen. Lord Auckland succeeded him; bringing with him on his voyage, we know not what hopes of beneficence and fortunate rule, to meet their realization in the most tremendous disasters that had overtaken the British arms since the battle of Hastings—a disaster of which the very magnitude gives to it all the elements of romance, and the history of which reads with all the thrilling interest of a second Iliad. Lord Auckland carried the recollection of (destroyed or imprisoned all but one man) homeward in 1842; and Edward Lord Ellenborugh had his turn of brilliant hopes. Brilliant indeed was all his reign, though brief; and the oration of the Illustrious Garrison of Jellalabad was a thing to be long remembered; though the deeds of that garrison, glorious as they were, have since been equalled, at a still more disastrous time. Two years afterwards the Duke of Wellington was heard to declare in emphatic language, that the recall of Lord Ellenborough by the Court of Directors was the most injudicious exercise of power he had ever known; but it had to be obeyed; and the viceregal career of one who might have proved among the most vigorous of all the long list of imperial satraps, was thus terminated abruptly. The Company recalled him, and the Queen made him an Earl.

Sir Henry Hardinge, a statesman and soldier, went back a Viscount in 1848, with the honors of the conquest of the Punjab (though its annexation was yet to be effected) on his head. When the Duke of Wellington died, he took command of the British armies; but a stroke of paralysis, which seized him in his sovereign's presence, put an end to his life.

The Duke was alive and vigorous in 1849, when the news of Chillianwalla reached him. He sent for Sir Charles Napier, and told him, "If you wont go, I must." It was a bitter pill for Napier to swallow, for the Directors were not his friends. It is said they sent the Duke a list of officers, for him to choose a chief for the Indian army. The Duke wrote a name he did not find—"Napier," and sent it back. Again it came:—Napier was inadmissible, and they wanted to know who else would do. Again the Duke wrote "Napier," and sent it back. Napier went, and steamed down the Red Sea, thinking how to deal with the two hundred thousand troops he was sent to lead. Before long he had stigmatized the greater part of them as "a disorderly rabble, more dangerous to their friends than to their foes." The officer thought him mad; but seven years later they probably recalled his words, when their trusted troops had filled Hindostan with ravage and violence from end to end. Old Lord Gough meanwhile went home in 1850, to the retirement of private life which his great age required, and the respect which his admirable qualities deserved. After all, the conquest of the Punjab was effected by armies under his command.

Lord Dalhousie, the annexer of countries as large collectively as France to the British empire, had come out early in 1848—with what undefined dreams of conquest in his heart, no man can say. He went back after seven years, with those dreams all fulfilled—but he lived to see the terrible retribution which his ambition helped to bring down on his country. Perhaps he regretted he had made kings captives, when he heard of Lucknow and Cawnpore.

When the Indian mutiny was heard of in London, another chief had to be chosen, for a still more fearful crisis. The "disorderly rabble" had broken out, and the new chief would hardly know whom he was to command until he arrived. Sir Colin Campbell was sent for, and asked when he could leave. "To-morrow morning," said the simple old man. "I can get what I want in Calcutta. Telegraph to Marseilles, and stop the mail steamer for me." He carried deep anxieties down the Arabian Gulf—and perhaps fears, not for himself, but for the cause of British rule in the East, which seemed trembling in the balance. Four years later he went back again, having surrendered his command, leaving the enemy exterminated, the rule of England rooted firmer than ever, and India lapped in repose from the cow's mouth to the bridge of Ram. A year later and his colleague, coadjutor, and chief followed him by the same route home—to die. Death must have been in his veins, and perhaps he knew it, as he paced the deck of the steamer which brought him up the Gulf, and landed him on the shore of the desert. Or perhaps he only felt the weariness of exhaustion, and longed for rest, not knowing that the grave must give it. His own countrymen had abused him to the last, but he knew the natives of India hailed him just and merciful, and would long hold his memory in honor.

These are public names; the private tragedies which these often-ploughed waters have borne, can never be recorded by a human pen. Children torn from their parents' embrace; shattered constitutions in search of health, but with feeble hopes; widows whose happiness has just met with the great prostrating blow—effects sold, preparations hastily made and—home by next mail. Strange indeed and eventful would be the record, if it could be fully written, of the Overland route.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, Nov. 17.)

the last few weeks the interest felt here in ws from America has been concentrated he elections in the various Northern States, ue of which, it was rightly judged, must ar more importance than that of any mili- ttle that was likely to be fought. We now the general result of the last series of these ts. In the State of New York the Demo- party has obtained a great success. They lected nineteen out of the thirty-one candi- which the State sends to the Congress. have also carried the election of Mr. Seyr their candidate for the governorship of the by a majority estimated at from 5,000 to . From the other States our intelligence complete. New Jersey, we are told, has d the Democratic "ticket." This result pected. On the other hand we learn that portant State of Michigan, which sends n members to Congress, has elected the epublican candidates, and Governor Andrews been re-elected for Massachusetts.

It must be admitted that these successes of the Democratic party in the North reveal a strength which until lately was not suspected, and which probably its members themselves did not suspect. At the same time, they introduce an element of uncertainty and weakness into the course of American affairs, which may well justify us in speaking of their consequences with some reserve. The triumph of the Democratic party has been strongly desired by some among us upon assumptions which appear to us to be not only without warrant, but to be contrary to ascertained facts—on the assumption that the Democratic party is a party which, arrived at power, would speedily make peace by acknowledging the independence of the South. That is an opinion for which no sanction whatever can be derived either from the history of the party or from the character and professions of its leaders. There is indeed a very important sense in which it may be called a peace party, but the peace which it desires is one at which every liberal mind revolts. The unchanging watchword of the Democratic party in the recent elections has been, "The Constitution as it is, and the *Union as it was.*" The preservation of the Union is the chief end and object alike of Democratic and Republican policy. The difference between them was in respect only of the means of obtaining it. The Republicans said, by the election of Mr. Lincoln, that slavery which was dividing and ruining the Republic must be allowed to spread no further. Since his election the same party have employed the means at their disposal to break the power of the institution. Its leaders have never dealt with slavery except on the understanding that it is an evil to be abated, mitigated, and, as soon as possible, cast out from the land. The Democratic party at the North have said to them with simple indignation—"This slavery difficulty is one of your own making; there is no irrepressible conflict between freedom and negro slavery, apart from your fanaticism. If you would cease to be for ever preaching and writing against the institution, and loyally give back the fugitive negro to the master when he escapes, the North and South might live together again in peace." Nor is this merely a Northern idea. President Davis may be of the opinion of another great Seceder, and say,

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven,"

but the potentate to whom this preference has been assigned would never have refused to reign in Washington, had he been ever exiled from Richmond that the South is glad to have done for ever with the despised and damned Yankees," it is the North pursuing an anti-slavery policy which is intended. With a North governed by the Democratic party, and giving guarantees against further action against slavery, the South might again enter into Federal relations. It is true that the North must shamefully measure backwards the immense strides which it has taken during the last eighteen months before such a reunion could be effected, and for that purpose the Democratic party must acquire a strength very much greater than it can at present boast. But that restoration is the aim of its policy, and so far as the recent elections go it has advanced towards its end. This is why the South has taken so much interest in the elections; not because it expected an immediate cessation of the war, but because it knew that the Democratic party was earnestly bent on a compromise. The successes of this party in New York coming after those in Pennsylvania and Ohio, will become the basis of new and bolder operations in the political campaign. It is at present a long way from its end, and it will now encounter opposition sharper than it has hitherto experienced; but has union and courage, and if it can persuade the part of the Free States that the Union can be restored only by its means, it may advance rapidly to still greater success.

It will naturally be asked how it has happened that the Republican party has lost ground to the extent which these elections disclose? A true and full answer would be very complex. But some of the causes are open enough to observation. There is no doubt that the party has been seriously weakened by the volunteers which it has furnished to the army in a proportion far outnumbering the representatives of the Democratic party in the Federal ranks. But much more must be set down to the want of success which has from the first attended Mr. Lincoln's government. He has mismanaged everything; and out of the greatest resources, such as no ruler ever before disposed of, has produced the least possible results. He has even contrived in his anti-slavery policy to subserve the great cause of human freedom without securing credit for his principles, either to himself or to the nation. There is another cause of this reaction to be mentioned. When the Republican party committed itself to an anti-slavery policy, thus voluntarily weakening itself at home, it reckoned, without a doubt, on being strengthened by the moral support which it expected to find in the approval of the world. This support it has received in every country except one, but that one was more to America than all the others put together. All that is liberal and progressive in France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, and other free countries, has from the first been ranged on the side of the North. But from the governing classes in England the Republican party has received nothing but discouragement. When its ends were right, its means were criticized; however good its purpose something bad was sure to be said about its motives. The position of the party explains what has been so often remarked upon—the extraordinary, and, as it seemed to many, effeminate and absurd complaints from America of want of sympathy for the North in England. The fact was, English approval was, and is still, to a certain extent, a political necessity of the Republican party in its conflict with the Democrats, who were continually trying to hold its hands. This approval the Republicans have not been so fortunate as to gain, and they are so much the weaker for the want of it when they have to face their domestic opponents. Doubtless it is in a great measure owing to their own faults, their hesitancy, their want of courage, and especially the care they have taken always to give the wrong reason for doing the right thing. But we do not think that when the war is over, and the fate of freedom on the American continent is fixed, the friends of freedom and progress will have cause to look back with satisfaction on the unfriendly attitude which England, on the whole, has maintained towards the only party in America which has principles in common with its own. However this may be, the success of the Democratic party is a great and fruitful fact. Inconcludes nothing; it is but a stage in a conflict; but, so far as it goes, it signifies a disposition on the part of large numbers of the North to let the Republic wallow again in the old mire, from which two years ago it appeared determined to rise to a worthier life.

A HINDU PAPER ON THE BIBLE.—The Bengali papers seem to be becoming most liberal in their views. The *Sajjona Rajana*, advocating the introduction of the Bible into Government schools, describes it, in remarkable language as coming from a heathen, as "the best and the most excellent of all English books, and there is not its like in the English language. As every joint of sugar cane from the root to the top is full of sweetness, so every page of the Bible is fraught with the most precious instructions. A portion of that book would yield to you more of sound morality than a thousand other treatises on the same subject. In short, if any person studies the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not another book which is more worthy of being read than the Bible."—*News of the Churches.*

NEW WORK ON THE HINDU PHILOSOPHIES.—The *Friend of India* thus notices the author of the refutation of the Hindu philosophies:—

"The work was originally written in Hindi, under the title of *Saradarsana*. Its author is a Mahratta pundit, residing at Benares, who embraced Christianity some fourteen years ago, after a long and painful struggle against the light that broke in upon him. We have been told that he visited England in 1855 in the suit of the Maharajah Dhulip Singh, and that during the visit he crossed over to Ireland solely that he might see Archbishop Whately and converse with him on some topics of theology. Such are the men whom we hope to see raised up for the establishment of the Indian Church. The original Hindi work is now translated into English by the well-known philologer, Dr. Hall, formerly of the Benares College. The elaborate fidelity shown by Dr. Hall in his translations, both of the Hindi of the text, and of the Sanscrit with which the notes overflow, will be appreciated no doubt by the scholar, for whom the work is chiefly designed; but we think it throws an air of stiffness over the style, not perhaps, altogether out of keeping with the Shastri's manner; which, in rugged eloquence, learned acuteness, and impetuous earnestness, belongs rather to the Tertullian than to the Lactantius or Minucius order. The book will, we have no doubt, be found a very valuable help to all who wish to form a correct estimate of the merits and demerits of the Hindu system."—*Id.*

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*,—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Perrafin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world. McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

E. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.
Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.
Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TUN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW MILLINERY.—MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of Agra*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and unbrimmed White Chip Bonnets; trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boquet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi Bounced Robes, Black and White Merino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered Robes, With Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Gilt Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic Sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.
No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Colored Mixed Doeskins and Vestians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Silwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
CRINOLINE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barége Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Poplins for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Colored Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Burnous &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, *Milly Blonde*, *Chip*, *Crêpe*, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Veil* and *Sleeve.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Silk, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Umbrellettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Fridging for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Pins.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
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FOR WEDDINGS.
Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barége.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

THE FINEST ALE IN BOMBAY.—Bass' East India Pale Ale, *guaranteed* in splendid condition, in Casks of 3 dozen each at Rs. 6 per dozen.
Hams and Cheeses, at 14 Annas per lb., at McCORMICK & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BLYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the followingc elebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenburg Freres.
Hernozants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. P. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "
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JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest.*
The brands are—
Crow—very rich and fruity.
Ex Uno—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
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Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
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Lavoisin		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
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Superior quality	A. DePaul—Quarts	"	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul—Pints	"	" 21
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Do. do.	Pints	"	" 19
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	No. 2	Blue "	30
	" Pts	" "	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26
	" Pts	" "	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	" Pts	" "	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	" Pts	" "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	" per 2 dozen Pts		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	" per 2 dozen Pts		34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" per 2 doz. Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" per 2 doz. Pts		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Black Seal		28
	" Pts		15
Port	Red Seal		24
	" Pts		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	" "	30
Sherry	Light Golden	Green "	34
	Pale	Brown "	26
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
" " (Yellow ")			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	" Pts		21
	White	" Bottles	42
	" Pts		21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
"		Pts	21
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"		Pts	15

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